Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) said that unless the Gov-rament act speedily Texas would act for herself, and sing on a State war between this country and Mexico.

enment act speed by lexas would act for hersell, and bring on a State was between this country and Mexico.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) wanted to reduce—not increase—the army. There were now plenty of troppe to protect the frontier. He thought there was no necessity for a regiment until the existing force was shown to be insufficient.

Mr. WIGFALL said they had a line of frontier of one thousand miles, for the defense of which there were three companies of cavalry, numbering in all one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and ninety-two other troops. They need troops there, because the northern frontier is in a state of war. This measure meets the approbation of the Government, and the regiment would have been called into the service, but for its embarrassment. Women were outraged, stripped, and left to come home without clathing. If this occurred on any other frontier, public indignation would come down on those who opposed the appropriation.

Mr. PERSENDEN said, as far as his belief was con-

indignation would come down on those who opposed the appropriation.

Mr. FESSENDEN said, as far as his belief was concerned, sufficient money had been expended on contracts to raise and maintain one regiment for a year.

Mr. WIGFALL asked the Senstor not to talk till the hour was up, and thus defeat the appropriation. If it was wrong, vote it down.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said we must debute the proposition. The Presidential election is approaching. The Administration neglected to protect the frontiers, and then charged the consequences on the Republicans. Besides, it was sought to press upon them other measures which he could not speak of in open session; and besides, he wanted to hear from the Government on the subject. Let the President tell us what he needs, and why no troops can be spared to protect the frontiers. In mat-Let the President tell us what he needs, and why no troops can be spared to protect the frontiers. In matters of this sort, let us proceed in a regular manner. Mr. Davis, in reply to Mr. Hale, said that not more than 11,000 men of all arms were available for actual cervice. The Committee on Military Affairs had not reported a bill on the subject which was under consideration, for the reason that they had not heard from the War Department. It was known that Mexican marauders invaded Texas. Taxas had satalisted and nuless ed Texas: Texas had retalisted, and unle this state of things is terminated, an actual state of war will exist between the two countries. The fact stared as in the face that a portion of our own country was invaded, and if Congress did nothing, war would

result.
Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky ) said they had no

Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky ) said they had no reason to suppose that the President regarded any such measure necessary. He wanted to hear from him. It was altogether wrong for us to initiate a matter of this sort. The President had control of the army and navy, and he suggested it should come from him. If Texas was necesstated to call out troops to protect her borders, the fault was with the President, who had neglected his duty. It was not according to the scheme of our Government that a State should act for herself and then ask the Government to foot the bill.

Mr. MASON said the President had not been so tardy as the Senator from Kentucky represented. At the last session the President recommended three or four new regiments, but Congress did not carry out his wisher. They did authorize three regiments of volunteers, but did not provide any apprepriation. All that was desired now was an appropriation of money to carry out an existing law. There was ample and urgent reason for passing this measure. The representations received here were that the people of Texas thought the only way to put an end to the difficulties was to seize the northern provinces of Mexico, and they would do it universe Congress acted. We then culties was to seize the northern provinces of Mexico and they would do it unless Cougress acted. We then would either have to make war on Texas to release
Mexico, or war on Mexico to protect Texas. All that
was now asked for was to provide for calling out one
of the regiments already authorized by law.
Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator from Virginia
admitted there was a communication from the Governor of Texas in the hands of the President relative

to the cifficulty on the frontier, and yet he made us n communication on the subject. He inferred from th Senstor's remarks that the President was so muc offended because his recommendations at the last ses sien were not carried out, that he would not make any further recommendation, though a State of the Confederacy was setually invaced.

Mr. MASON denied that his remarks were susceptions of the confederacy was setually invaced.

Mr. MASON demied that his remarks were susceptible of such an inference. He had said that, night before last, the President received such information from the Governor of Texas as satisfied him that the Senators from Texas were right in asking an appropriation.

Mr. FESSENDEN wished to do the Senator from Virginia no injustice, still he thought the President remise in not informing the Senate what measure he thought necessary for the defense of the frontier. The Senate could not be expected to act on newspaper reports and statements of individuals. He believed the Texas frontier was purposely neglected to produce a war with Mexico, in order that certain ulterior purposel might be accomplished. He feared the difficulties had been purposely fomented by the people of Texas, and he charged that the President had grossly neglected his duty.

neglec'ed his duty.

The special order—Mr. Brown's resolutions—coming up, they were postponed till Tuesday next at

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.), the

nestead bill was made the special order for ineeday at 11 o'clock. r. DOUGLAS discussed Mr. Wigfall's amend.

He took it for granted that Texas would send to the Rio Grance. The only question was ber they should be under a State or Federal au-y. He preferred the latter, and therefore urged Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on Miliary Affairs.

Mr. WIGFALL raid this was one of the cases of had most incontestable evidence of this necessity, and the same character of evidence has been accumulating in the War Department for the last three or four

Mr. FESSENDEN said, as the War Department

made no recommendation to the Senate, it must not believe the evidence.

Mr. WIGFALL said that that inference was incor-rect. There could be no doubt of the existence of a state of war on the Rio Grande, and action should be The motion to refer to the Committee on Military

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if the same proposition was before the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS said the Committee were waiting a re-Mr. DOOLITILE moved to postpone till next

Mr. GROW thought it better to refer to a Commit-

tee, and not to postpone.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said the Governor of

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said the Governor of Texas asked protection, and the Senators from Texas were demanding the same. He thought the facts were well known, and should vote for the appropriation. The Administration has grossly neglected the State of Texas, but he would not imitate its example. He would not staud on technical points, but would vote for the appropriation, anotake the responsibility. The whole military department of the Government was grossly misurranged. The Army should be removed from Utah, where they were only enriching the Mormons by their pressure.

from Utah, where they were only enriching the Mormons by their presence.

Mr. HALLE said he had arrived at a different conclusion. He believed the Afministration inefficient, and therefore would not vote to place \$1,100,000 in its hands. What on earth was the army doing? What was it for? As soon as a little difficulty arises, an increase is asked for. He would vote against this amendment, and would vote against appropriating another doilar for West Point. He was in favor of abolishing that institution. In 1840, there was a test vote in the lower House which declared by a vote of 97 to 70, that it was inexpedient to maintain the Military Academy. He, at that time, acted on instructions from the Democratic Legislature of New-Hampshire, which was then called the South Corolina of the North. He was not a candidate for the Presidency, and therefore what he said was not to be taken as the programme of any political movement.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) moved to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs. Carried.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) opposed the motion.
Friday had been set apart for private bills. There were 150 of them on the calendar which ought to be

The motion was lost.

Mr. GWIN moved to reconsider the vote by which
the Military-Academy bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said it was never usual
to refer appropriation bills to any other Committee but
that of Ed. otion was lost.

Pending this, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill au thorizing the sale of arms to the States, and requiring the Superintendents of Armories to be appointed from

the Superintendents of Armories to be appointed from
the Ordnance Corps, was taken up.

Mr. HALE opposed the taking of the appointment
of Superintendents from civilians, and read extracts
from a : 6, crt made in the House some years ago in
support of his position.

Mr. DAVIS replied, controverting the facts stated
in the report referred to by the Senator from NewHampsbire.

Hampebire.
Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.), moved to strike out

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.), moved to strike out the first section entirely, saying arms could be better made in private establishments.

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr MASON said Virginia had found it necessary, owing to the relations the States now hore to each other, to appropriate \$509,000 for the purchase of arms, and would continue that from year to year, until she was prepared for any emergency. She had sent to Europe for estimates, and would be very cautious how she hought arms made in the Northern section of the confederacy. He sented that arms made in private fac-

iories were equal to those made under the supervision of officers of the army, whose word as men of honor was better than any bond.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., Ohie) opposed the bill. It would

mr. Putch (Dem., Onic) opposed the bill. It would bring the Government into competition with private individuals. If officers of the Army are so much supe-rior, better give them all the posts in the Government. With no disrespect to them, he would say that the world never vote to put officers of the Army in civil employments.

employments.
Mr. DAVIS made a sharp reply.
Mr. PUGH said the tone of the Senator's remarks was improper. He had a right to make objections to any bill, and should do so.
After further debate, Mr. FESSENDEN said he had

an amendment to present; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ADRAIN (A. L. Dem., N, J.) rose to a question of privilege, desiring to reply to the censures cast on the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of Washington.

Meesrs. FARNSWORTH (Rep., ill.), LOVEJOY (Rep., lll.), CRAWFORD (Ad. Dem., Ga.), and others objected.

Mr. ADRAIN thought it was unjust to the character of the Committee and of this House that some explana-tion was not permit'ed to be made when censure has been cast on the Committee by Mr. Carter's resolu-

on. Mr. CARTER (Rep., N. Y.), desired to answer the flections cast upon him in connection with the reso-

Mr. BARKSDALE (Ad. Dem., Miss.), called him to The SPE AKER said Mr. Carter's resolution was not

in possession of the House, objections having heretofore been made to its reception.

Mr. PHELPS (Ad. Dem., Mo.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back with amendments the bill to establish an Assay Office at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Me.) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of abolishing a portion of the land offices or reducing the expenses connected with that branch of business.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the safety of passengers on boats propelled in whole or part by steam. possession of the House, objections having heretofo

providing for the safety of passengers on coats properties in whole or part by sieam.

A brief running debate ensued, in which the propriety of placing the bill in a position to be reached, with a view to its passage, was generally admitted, when its further consideration was postponed for three

Mr. CURTIS'S (Rep., Iowa) resolution, calling upon the President for the correspondence from Gov. Hous-ton of Texas relative to the troubles on the frontier,

was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing eleven of the principal Committees to employ one Clerk each at \$4

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the better protection of female immigrants on the high seas. He caused to be read a memorial of the New-York Emigrant Commissioners, showing the abuses committed by captains and others on such passengers. The bill had the sanction of the Senate and two Committees of The bill was read. It makes the violation of a fe-

male, or connection with her under promise of mar-riage, threats, or exercise of authority, or by solicita-tion, gifts, or presents, a misdemeanor punishable with

tion, gitts, or presents, a misdemeanor pumishable with fine and imprisonment.

Further proceedings in regard to the bill were ter-minated by the expiration of the morning hour.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill to carry into effect the treaties with the Indians of Oregon and Washington, ratified in March last, was taken up.

collar for ratifying these treaty stipulations until he was satisfied the South were to have equal rights in the Territories. He believed that it was the purpose of

Territories. He believed that it was the purpose of the Republican party to exclude her.

No action was taken on the bill.

The Committee rose with the view of proceeding to the election of a Printer, that being the special order.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) moved to postpone the election until to-morrow, saying that five Democrats and two Republicans were absent who had not paired off.

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) favored this, saying Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) favored this, saying that he and others did not know that the election was set for to-day as the special order.

Mr. KILGORE (Rep., Ind.) remarked that the gentleman might have known it.

Mr. HOUSTON said there were a thousand things they ought to know but did not know.

Mr. KILGORE replied that he at least knew his duty here.

Mr. HOUSTON said the gentleman ought to be beaten with many stripes for his encroachments upon the rights of his fellow citizens.

Mr. KILGORE—The charge is unfounded.

Mr. HOUSION—You are a living evidence of the

fact.

Here there were loud calls of "order," "order."

Mr. CLEMENS (Dem., Va.) favored a postponement of the election, as a vote to-day can and will be prevented by dilatory motions.

Mr. BRANCH was willing to compromise with the

mr. BRANCH was withing to compromise with the understanding that a vote be taken at I o'clock to-morrow, after a call of the House.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.) objected, saying that to-morrow would be the first private bill day.

It was finally agreed to postpone the matter till to-

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's ar nual message.

John Cochrane has given notice of a bill for the preservation of human life on board of steamboats transporting passengers between the City of New-York and Staten Island.

Mr. ASHMORE (Dem., S. C.) addressed the House Mr. ASHMORE (Dem., S. C.) addressed the House control of the City of New-York and Staten Island.

Mr. ASIMORE. Dem., S. C. addressed the Hosen on the Slavery question, which, in his view, presente-the breakers on which the ship of State was likely to be shattered into a thousand fragments. Could the momentous question be settled in the Union, pre-serving all the rights of all the States? Corrup momentous question be settled in the Union, preserving all the rights of all the States? Corrupt demagognes, designing politicians, and unsarupulous partisans had so exasperated one section of the country against the other, that there was no longer either harmony or confidence, and reconciliation seemed impossible. As a Southern man he had looked upon this general distrust and antagonism with forebodings, but he had indulged a hope that some combination of fortuitous circumstances would arrest this condition of things. This hope had been sadly disappointed. Whose fault was it? The South never demanded more than her rights under the Constitution, while the North had evinced a disposition to trample all these rights under foot, and her continual aggressions had culminated at last in the tripple crimes of murder, insurrection, and treason, perpetrated by John Brown. This extraordinary attempt to subvert the institutions of the South, was the legitimate result of the teachings of Northern sentiment. While the irrepressible conflict was waged on the one hand, on the other the sapping and mining process was pursued, all for the purpose of bringing about ultimate Abolition. He indulged in no menace. Too much of that had been heard on both sides, but he warned gentlemen of the Republican side that they must speedily pause in their career or expect to see this confederacy rent asunder as if by the bolt from Heaven. He was not surprised that the disunion threats of a certain class of Southern politicians excited only derision, but those who say least side that they must speedily panse in their career or expect to see this confederacy rent asunder as if by the bolt from Heaven. He was not surprised that the disunion threats of a certain class of Southern politicians excited only derision, but those who say least would be found the most potent and dangerous adversaries, and the indorsement of the Helper book, the John Brown invasion and the emissaries detected in the South, and properly punished, had done more to weaken the bonds of the Union in the last twelve months, than all e'se within his memory. These events had aroused in his people a spirit hard to allay. Many of their merchants had ceased to visit Northern marts, and their business men and artisans were taking measures to secure commercial independence, were assured that political independence must easily follow. They were no longer to remain mere cotton-growers and producers for the North. The hardy mountaineer would grasp his rifle still more firmly when he learned that the North is still aggressive, and that territorial restriction and emancipation are the order of the day. He knew they were not to be benefited byturning loose a horde of lazy free negroes, and that the honor of their wives and daughters would not be safe an hour if all restraints were removed from the slave population. Thus all classes were ready to meet the issue if it were forced upon them, and would not shrink from it. They were lovers of the Constitution, and were willing to maintain it in its integrity, but would never submit to have it explained away under the cry of Union. If aggressions were continued under that cry, they would meet it with the slogan "the South." The South. The Urion without the Constitution had no charms for them, and if Northern hostility went a teep farther, all the powers of earth could not keep this Union together. They had heard vain-glorious boasting about coercing the South, and putting eighteen millions, while the South had a population of twelve millions. In a crasade of this kind, the North pro

lation of twelve millions. In a crasade of this kind, the North proper would stand alone. The great Northwest, bound to the South as with hooks of steel by the great river of the West, would desert her, while the Pacific States, upon the principle of self-preservation, would take care of themselves. The South would stand fire, united and invincible, while the Northern States, even granting the eighteen million would be divided among themselves. The South had faithful allies there, true to the Constitution and the Union, and they

would be no idle spectators. The North would be left, when the hour of coercion arrives, with even less p-pulation than the South. The issue of arms, the gauge of battle would be accepted a without hesileft, when the hour of coercion arrives, with even less pepulation than the South. The issue of arms, the gauge of battle would be accepted without hesitation, and the South would meet the North in the open field. The South could sustain more men in the field than the North. Her four millions of slaves alone would enable her to support an army of half a million. They could raise a yearly revenue on imports of forty milion dollars, or if their ports were blockaded by the navy of the North, they could raise nearly as large a sum by taxation. Would the millions at the North, thrown out of employment by secession, rush to the battle-field for employment? Would their strikers for higher wages turn upon their best customers, and butcher the men from whom they derive their subsistence? Where was the population to support the taxation which the South could lay with impunity upon her unresisting slaves? The miscalled free laborers of the North, really slaves to capital, would not sub mit to taxation. The people of the North were worse than mad to agitate Slavery further, and doubly mad to talk about coercing the people of the South. When the san should set upon this Confederacy it would put back the march of time in the progress of free and enlightened Government more than 200 years. There would be a confederacy in the North, one in the South, another in the North-West—the ally of the South. And still another on the far Pacific, destined to be the mightiest and grandest of all; or, one in the South, another in the North-West—the ally of the South. And still another on the far Pacifiz, destined to be the mightiest and grandest of all; or, if this should not happen, they could see in the present state of Mexico what is to be the sad and ruined future of our now happy and prosperous country. Whose fault was it? The North had ever been and was now the aggressor. Their cry about the orening of the African slave-trade was all demagoguem. Not three thousand veters in South Carolina were in favor of it, and in his own, (Green ville) District, he knew of but two. The people knew that that would be the worst calamity that could befall the institution of Slavery. At a meeting called that that would be the worst calamity that could befall the institution of Slavery. At a meeting called
in favor of the project near Charleston, after extensive advertising and great parade, only one hundred and seventy-five persons could be got together,
and part of these were opposed to the object of
the meeting. But the North refused to render back
escaped slaves, and kept in good faith no solitary
compromise. Aggression was her watchword, and if
the South continued to complain, she was met by
scoffs and insults, and threats of coercion. This was
arousing in the quiet men at the South a spirit of determined resistance. They were crying, "Let us
"settle this question at once, and, if need be, draw the
"sword, and throw away the scabbard." If the seutiments contained in the Helper book, and the programme marked out by Mr. Seward, were found to indicate truly the sentiment of the North nineteendicate truly the sentiment of the North ninetee twentieths of his constituents were in favor of disunic without an hour of unnecessary delay; and if this course of insult and aggression was pursued, though he claimed to be a Constitution and Union-loying he claimed to be a Constitution and Union-loving man, he would return to his constituents himself to seemd the alarm, and kindle with his own hands the beacon fires on hill-tops, and maintain the rights of the South with flaming dagger and blazing torch. His cry should be, "To arms!" It was the hope of the South, a few weeks go, that Virginia would take the lend in some measures for the protection of Southern interests, but from present indications there was no likelihood of immediate action. As near as he could understand the present position of Virginia, she tenders to the North again the issue As near as he could understand the present position of Virginia, she tenders to the North again the issue of the ballot-box in the coming Presidential election. He and his people would accept that issue, and planting themselves under the standard of the great Democratic party of the South, would make an effort

planting themselves under the standard of the great Democratic party of the South, would make an effort to elect the man, whoever he might be, who should be nominated by that party at Charleston. If they went down in that struggle, they would units in such action as the exigency required. He defended his vote for Mr. McClernand for Speaker, which had been denounced by a Democratic paper in his District, as an Anti-Slavery Squatter-Sovereignty vote. Mr. McClernand have voted steadily with the Southern State-Rights Democracy, and was voted for by them in return. He was in favor of the annexation of Cubs, with her institutions, and regarded Slavery in the Territories as a strictly judicini question. His past record on the Slavery question showed him to be as secund as James K. Polk, and even sounder than James Buchanan. He voted for him in good faith for the sole purpose of defeating the Republicans, and if one of his peers should question his motives, he would answer with a monosyllable. He was identified with the State-Rights Democracy of the South, approved the recent letter of the Governor of South Carolina to

the State-Rights Democracy of the South, approv

the Governor of Maryland, in regard to the proposed Conference of Southern States, and regretted the measure had not been brought about. The Conmittee rose, and the House adjourned.

JEFFERSON CTTY, Mo., Feb. 29, 1860. A large Convention of all the elements of Opposition, from all parts of the State, met here to-day, and nominated Judge BATES for President, with entire unanimity. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic. The platform adopted protests against the heresies of the National Democratic party in relation to Slavery in the Territories.

Rates Nominated in Missouri.

Wisconsin Republican Convention CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 29, 1860.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Madison to-day. Carl Shultz, Hans Crocker, John P. gates at large to the Chicago Convention. Strong resdutions were passed, instructing the Delegates to vote for Wm. H. Seward as the Presidential candidate.

Opposition Convention in Missouri.

Opposition Convention in Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, March I, 1860.

The Missouri Opposition Convention met at Jefferson vesterday. Most of the counties were represented. The attendance was large and expressive of the utmost harmony and enthusiasm.

The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the Hon. Abell Leonard as President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The President, on taking the chair, announced the object of the Convention to be the nomination of the Hon. Edward Bates as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

object of the Convention to be the hominacon of the Hon. Edward Bates as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

A series of resolutions was adopted opposing the arrant heresies of the Democratic party in regard to Slavery in the Territories, the reopening of the Slavery agitation and the African slave-trade, and to the treasonable avowal that on the elevation to the Presidency in a regular and constitutional mode of the candidate of any party is in itself a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union; in favor of granting free homesteads to actual settlers; opposed to the doctrine of secession as promulgated by the ultra Southern leaders, and declaring Edward Bates the choice of the Convention for the Presidency. The resolutions were unsnimously adopted amid tremendous applause.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to report an electoral ticket, and the Convention adjourned.

News from the African Squadron. Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860. An arrival at Salem brings advices from the African

ruadron to Dec. 14. Capt. William M. Armstrong of the San Jacinto had been suspended for disobedience of orders and sent

ome. Licut, Edward Donaldson and Carpenter Dibble of health. Lieut, A. K. Hughes was in command of the San

Jacinto.

It was expected that First. Lieut, C. S. McDonough of the Constellation would be assigned to the command

f the Sumter. Lieut. Riel had been transferred from the Portsmouth to the supply ship.

Lieut, Brown had been transferred from the supply

Lieut. Brown had been transferred from the supply ship to the Portsmouth.

The U. S. steamer Mystic was getting under way at St. Paul de Loando, and would proceed forthwith to St. Helena, with a requisition from Commodore Transan upon Sir Drummond Hay, Gevernor, for the Captain, officers and crew of the bark Orion, taken by the British ship Pluto, with 888 slaves on board. The Mystic was under the command of Lieut. LeRoy.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

The steamer Challenge, from St. Louis, for the Illinois River, sunk on Tuesday, just above St. Louis. Her cargo was all saved by removing it to barges. The boat was valued at \$8,000, and insured in Pitteburg for \$5,000.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the mill of Batras & Ellis, on Cherry street, which, with the Pike's Peak Sa'oon, was entirely destroyed. The boiler manufactory of Edward Boyle was considerably damaged. Loss, \$6,000; partially insured.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. The steemship Anglo-Saxon has arrived here from Liverpool 15th via Queens own 16th alt. Her advices are identical with those by the Edinburgh at New-York. She brings no duplicate passenger list of the steemship Hungarism. The officers of the Anglo-Saxon think, however, there were not over thirty five passengers on board the Hungarian. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, March. 1, 1860.

Petitions for a new Metropolitan Police bill, and for pro-rata Railroad toils, one of which was signed by over 500 citizens of Queens County were presented.

Mr. FIERO noticed the bill to define the duties of

over 500 citizens of Queens County were presented.

Mr. FIERO noticed the bill to define the duties of Inspectors of State Prisons.

A bill was introduced for the appointment of Canal Appraiser of each canal county in the State.

For extending the power of Courts in the punishment of criminals; for the establishment of a Board of Pardons; to give administrators' causes preference in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The Pre-Rata bill was received from the Assembly, and sent to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Sessions, Proes, and Councily.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Canal Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and the Anti-Rent bills the special order for Thursday next.

The bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors in New-York to designate twelve papers, in which to publish election notices, was taken up, but no progress made. The bill was opposed by Messrs. LAW-RENCE, SPINOLA, CONNOLLY, McLEOD MUR-PHY, and others. PHY, and others.
Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Ketchum's bill to authorize Commissioners to proceed with the settlement of the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut was debated

line between New-York and Connecticut was debated and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GARDNER introduced a substitute for the Atlantic-street (Brooklyn) Assessment bill, which was adopted. It provides that when the Commissioners have made the assessment list, the collection of the same, and all other powers of the Commissioners, shall be transferred to the Long Island Railroad Conpany. The Company has the power to extend the time of assessments.

time of assessments.

The bill to release the Tonawanda Indians from the payment of certain taxes, so as to nullify the sale of their lands, made by the Controller last year, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in a Message regarding finances, similar to that presented to the Senate.

The privileges of the floor were extended to the Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, and the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, during their stay in the city.

The bill to dispense with the necessity of a seal in thust deeds was passed.

No further movement was made to reconsider the vote on the Pro-Rata bill, but a close canvass in the afternoon showed that ten votes, cast vesterday for the bill, were ready to change, and vote to reconsider it. At the Evening Session, a report was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, stating the amount of the loss and expense by the destruction of the buildings of the Quarantine at \$321,156 59.

The annual reports of the State Engineer, and of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, were presented.

were presented.

The bill to widen Atlantic avenue in Brooklyn was

The bill to widen Atlantic avenue in Brooklyn was amended by inserting the names of Alexander McCue, Eliakim Sherrill, Jno. G. Bergen, and J. C. Brevoort, as Commissioners, and ordered to a third reading.

Also, bills to confirm and make valid the ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New York, regulating Fifty-ninth street, Fifty-first street, the Third avenue, and Fifty fourth etreet; and a bill to amend the law for the collection of demands against ships, vessels &c. veesels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

PRO-RATA. In the Assembly to-day Mr. Jakway of Washington County rose to a question of privilege, and moved to reconsider the vote on the final passage of the Pro-Rata bill, to which Mr. Flagler objected. The Speaker decided that the objection was fatal, since the motion could not be entertained except by ananimous consent. It would have been competent for a member to move a reconsideration while the Assembly was engaged in the third reading of bills, but as members and exercited that executivity to pass the question could permitted that opportunity to pass, the question could not now be considered one of privilege. It is said that four or five who voted for the bill yes

but on the other hand a large number of the opponent of the measure would have voted against reconsideration, in the belief that they could not finally defeat the measure and the consciousness that they are heartily measure, and the consciousness that they are heartily tired of the subject, and glad to have it up in the Sen ate out of the way of other measures in the House.

The Hell-Gate Pilot bill, which passed the Senate some weeks ago, was amended in the Assembly today, so as to permit captains of vessels, or seamen engaged on board, to pilot through Hell-Gate, and passed.

passed.

MARKETS IN BROOKLYN.

The bill for the establishment of Public Markets in Brooklyn was amended in the Assembly so as to establish one market in the East Fire District of the city at a cost of not more than \$400,000, and a market in the West Fire District at a cost of not more than \$600,600, and, as amended, was ordered to a third

Mr. P. P. Murphy offered a resolution that all applications from the City of New-York for railroads in that city be referred to the Senators from that city, with instructions to elaborate and report a bill whereby the benefits of the railroad franchises granted may inure to the city and the people of the city, instead of speculators.

eculators.

Mr. Spinola proposed to smend, so that the

Mr. Spinoia proposed to smend, so that the bills of all referred to the Committee of the Whole; but on motion of Mr. McGraw the resolution was tabled.

A SERMON REFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The Committee appointed by the legislative prayermeeting to invite some distinguished divine to deliver a Sabbath discourse before the Governor, State officers, and Legislature, bave invited the Rev. Dr. McClintock, Desident of the Tor. University to deliver the discourse of the Tor. University to deliver the discourse of the Tor. and Legislature, have invited the Rev. Dr. acclinated. President of the Troy University, to deliver the discourse. That gentleman has accepted the invitation, and will preach in the M. E. Church, Hudson street, on Sunday moraing next. The Senate and Assembly have ascepted the invitation to attend.

have ascepted the invitation to attend.

COMPLETION OF THE CASALS.

Mr. Prosser moved to take from the table the bill for the completion of the Canals, which was carried; and on notion of Mr. Spinola, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. Bell moved to strike out the provision for the extension of the Chenango Canal, which was vigorously opposed by Mr. Truman.

Mr. Lapham forcibly advocated the motion to strike out Chenango.

out Chenango.

Mr. Spinola made a miscellaneous speech in favor of the Chenango Canal in general and of Douglas De-

the Chenango Canal in general and of Douglas De-moerney in particular.

Mr. P. P. Murphy opposed the Chenango project for the same reason that Mr. Spinola favored it, namely, that it would have a tendency to injure the Republican party, and because it was unwise and improper per se. Mr. Murphy informed Mr. Spinola of a fact which was patent to the whole Serate, that the lion's skin which he had assumed was not large enough to cover the active animal.

ne had assumed was not large enough to cover the entire animal.

After further debate by Messrs. Goss and Lapham against Chenango, and Messrs. Freeman and Ramsey for it, the Committee rore, reported progress, and made the bill the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal. The indications are that the Chenango provision will be stricken out, and that the bill will be passed.

that the Chenango provision will be stricken out, and that the bill will be passed.

Inspection of Stram Rollers.

There is a bill before the Assembly, introduced by Mr. Jones of Brooklyn, "To provide for the inspection of steam boilers and engines, and their appurtenances, and regulating the use of the same, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, which provides for the appointment of a competent Inspector for New-York by the Controller of that city, and an Inspector for Brooklyn, by the Controller of Brooklyn. It is made the duty of these Inspectors upon the application by the owner or occupant of any premises in their respective cities, where a steam appraisate is used, to carefully examine such steam boiler engine or other steam apparatus, and satisfy themselves, by experimental trials, when deemed necessary, that such boiler, &c., are in condition to warrant their use with safety when they shall give a sworn certificate to that effect. For this service the inspectors are to receive for every engine and boiler, not exceeding thirty, \$5; thirty, and not exceeding fifty, \$8; and exceeding fifty, \$10—the necessary and actual expenses incurred by the inspector in making such examination, if any, to be borne by the party asking for the examination. The inspector are authorized to examine engineers, and grant certificates to competent persons, for one year, on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for every on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for The inspectors are authorized to examine engineers, and grant certificates to competent persons, for one year, on the payment of one dollar by the applicant for each certificate granted—the inspectors to keep a record of all applications, whether granted or not. When the inspectors shall refuse to grant a certificate to an applicant, they are required to give their reasons therefor in writing. The bill further provides that from and after three months from the date of the passage of this act, no person shall use any steam apparatus, without a certificate from the suspector, on pain of \$20 fine for every day of such use. The same penalty is provided against any person who shall act

penalty is provided against any person who shall act as an engineer without a license from the inspector, and against parties employing engineers without proper license.

The fines under this act are to go one half to the informant (when such informant is not one of the in-spectore, assistants, or employees) and one half to widows' and orphans' fund of the Fire Department. When the information comes from the Inspectora'

Department the entire fine goes to the widows' and orphans' funds. The Inspectors are authorized, with the sanction of the Controllers of their respective cities, to appoint such assistants as may be necessary, whose compensation shall be paid by the Inspectors out of the fees received for their services.

A bill like this may be desirable—certainly some further protection against explosions in our manufacturing establishments ought to be adopted. But it is feared that the enactment of this bill will conflict with art. 5, sec. 8, of the State Constitution. This section reads as follows:

art. 5, sec. 8, of the State Constitution.

rends as follows:

"All effices for the weighing, gauging measuring, culling, or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture, or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall herewhatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall herewhatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall here shall shoogste any office created for the purpose of pratecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purpose hereafter."

If this bill were for the protection of the health of the people, instead of the protection of their lives, there would seem to be no reasonable doubt of its Constitutionality.

Constitutionality.
THE FRAUDULENT STOCK OF THE NEW-HAVEN BAIL-

Mr. Milliken has a bill before the Assembly, which has been reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee, to indemnify the holders of the fraudalent Schuyler stock of the New-Haven Railroad Company, which is rather "steep" and summary in its provisions to say the least, though I am not prepared to say positively that it is unjust. The bill proposes to enach that the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company that the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company shall, on or before the lat of July next, indemnify and save harmless the bona fide owners of the stock fraudulently issued by the late Robert Schuyler, President of the Road; otherwise the act of 1846, authorizing the Company to extend their track from the Connectual into to the New-York and Harlem Railroad, be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the 3d of July, 1860. The act also provides that the Company may mortgage the New-York portion of the road to raise the needful to pay off these clamorous claims.

WATER GRANTS AND BOCK PRIVILEGES.

The following bill has been reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and committed to the Committee of the Whole:

iary Committee of the Senate, and committed to the Committee of the Whole:

An Acr to axtend certain streets and to confirm grants to land under water, made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, within the Harbor Commissioners' line of solid filling, passed April 17, 1857.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The several streets in the City of New-York between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, both inclusive, shall be continued and extended westerly along the present lines thereof, commencing at the Thirteenth avenue to the bulkhead line, or line of solid filling, as established by "An act to establish bulkhead and pier lines for the port of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.

lish bulkheed and pier lines for the port of New-Lors, passed April 17, 1857.

Sgc. 2. All grants of lands covered with water, lawfully made, or to be made, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonsity of the City of New-York, extending to Thirteenth avenue, or to the bulkhead line as established by an act of April 12, 1837, and between Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets, in the City of New-York, are hereby extended to the bulkhead line as established by an act passed April 17, 1857, and the proprietors of said grant are hereby vested with all the right, title, and interest of the State of New-York, of, in, and to the strip of land under water, adjacent to, and in front of their respective lands act the tween the above mentioned lines of solid filting, established by said act of April 17, 1857, and the westerly side of the Thirteenth avenue, as established by said act of April 12, 1837.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. READING, Pa., Thursday, March 1, 1860.

Reading, Pa., Thursday, March 1, 1860.

The delegates at large to the Charleston Convention are Wm. Bigler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery, and Joseph E. Baker.

Richard Vaux of Philadelphia and George McKim of Berks were chosen electors at large.

Nominations were made for a candidate for Governor. William H. Witte's name was hailed with tremendous applause, and a salute was fired by the Keystone Club.

Among the other names put forward were John L. Dawson, Jacob Fry. Nimrod Strickland, and H. B.

Dawson, Jacob Fry, Nimrod Strickland, and H. B. Wright.
The first ballot resulted as follows:

election.

Mr. Deitrick of Lycoming, now moved, in a loud and emphatic voice, that Heury D. Foster of Westmoreland, be nominated for Governor by acclamation.

A scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued upon this. The President put the motion, which was immediately carried, and Mr. Foster declared nominated for Governor by acclamation.

ately carried, and Mr. Foster declared nominated for Governor by acclamation.

A series of resolutions were reported reiterating the fundamental principles of the Democratic party as proclaimed at the Conventions held in Baltimore and Cincinnati. The second deprecates the agitation of Slavery in or out of Congress, as tending to weaken the bonds of common union, excite animosity, and thus create heart-burnings, and accomplish no possible good. The third declares that Congress has no right or po wer to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. The fourth says the question of the right of citizens to hold slaves in the Territories is a judicial question and not a legislative one—its decision is committed exclusively to the Courts. The fifth declares that the whole power belonging to Congress is to legislate and enact sively to the Courts. The fifth declares that the whole power be longing to Congress is to legislate and enset laws and execute them. It belongs to the judiciary to interpret them, and their decision is final and conclusive, and should be cheerfully acquiseced in. Sixth—The dectrine of an irrepressible conflict between North and South is fraught with danger to the best interests and dearest rights of the people of the Confederacy. Seventh—The union of the States is above and beyond all price, and it is the duty of every patriot to frown indignantly upon any attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest. Eighth—This treason is sevential means to the Saces as all price, and it is the duty of every patriot to frown indignantly upon any attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest. Eighth—This treason is deprecated as an attempt of sectional parties. Every effort of such parties to obtain control of the Government is to be resisted, formed as the Government was, for the common good of the whole country. All sovereignty rests with the people, who hold power to conduct the Government through their representatives. The Government ean only exist as a union of States—sovereign and independent within their own limits, in their own domestic concerns, but bound together as a people by the General Government. Eighth—In the adoption of the Federal Constitution the States acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to the Federal Government as security against dangers, domestic or foreign, and any intermeddling of the one or more States with the domestic institutions of another is a subversion and violation of the Constitution, serving to weaken and destroy the Union. Tenth—The acts of the State Legislatures to defeat the purposes of the Fugitive Slave law are subversive of the Constitution and of revolutionary effect. Eleventh—The domestic and foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan has been eminently pure, patriotic, conservative, and just, and we look upon the success crowning his labors as the prondest vindication of its propriety and wisdom. Twelfth—We concur in the views and recommendations on matters of State policy of Governor Packer and his prompt and patriotic action in delivering to the anthorities of Virginia, the fugitives from justice who participated in the Harper's Ferry outrages. Thirteenth—The convictions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of adequate protection to coal, iron, wool, and the great staples of the country. The views of Mr. Buchanan on the subject of specific duties were approved. Representatives in Congress are desire on. Adjourned sine die.

Adjourned sine die.

GREENSBURG, Westmoreland County, 
Thursday, March 1—p. m.

The people are enthusiastically rejoicing over the nnexpected nomination of their fellow-citizen, Gen. Foster. Houses and public buildings are brilliantly illuminated. At a ratification meeting, Gen. Foster appeared and accepted the nomination. Every kind of enthusiastic demonstration is going on.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

The schooner B. S. Johnson, which was run into and lost, has been found forty miles off Cape Henry in a perpendicular position, with her starboard quarter out of the water. She lies immediately in the track of the steamers going South.

The Charleston Convention. CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

The delegations of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, to the National Democratic Convention to be held here, have secured Committee rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

The Death of Capt. Adams.

Charlestos, Thursday, March 1, 1850.

Capt. Adams, late of the schooner James Rose, who died suddenly at sea on Monday, on board the schooner Hannah Martin, was a native of Alexandria, Virginia.

Marine Disasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

The ship Samuel Lawrence, from Havana, has arrived, leaking badly.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

The ship Gondar, at this port, passed, Jan. 26, in 42°, long, 16° 10°, a large ship waterlogged, with of her musts standing, supposed to be British.

Fatal Accident.

At 8 o'clock this morning, as the workmen were ea-gaged in tearing down St. Xavier Catholic Church, on Sycamore street, the walls fell, burying 18 or 20 la-borers in the ruins. Up to 10 o'clock, ten bodies have been taken control.

been taken out.

The church was the oldest Catholic church in the city, and was being torn down for the purpose of giving place to a new one.

The accident was caused by an attempt to overthrow a wall twenty feet high, one foot thick, and thirty feet long, by undermining. The rain yesterday affected the foundation, and as soon as it was a little loosened, this morning it unexpectedly fell in. Fifteen men were at work at the time in the range of the falling wall. Only one succeeded in escaping. Thirteen were crushed to death and the fourteenth man mortally wounded. All were laborers and have large families. The coroner is now holding an inquest.

Valencia.

The Hungarian.

HE LAST ARTISTS RECEPTION FOR

Though the weather last night was disgustingly uneasent, to say the least of it, Dodworth's Hall was crowded with a brilliant screenblage of the notabilities and beauties of this metropolis, the attraction being the last of the Artists' Receptions for the season. These exceedingly pleasant reunions came to a most swan-like and dolphin-expiring conclusion. The previous exhibitions were so far from exhausting the resources of our city studies, that on this closing night the array of works of art on the walls was more estisfactory and encouraging than on any previous occasion of the

thusissm like this cannot fail to meet its due reward.

of his Country were prepared for his august appetite. The other picture is entitled "Mating." treated with all the tenderness and grace which it natu

In addition to the fine collection of paintings last good reason to congratulate themselves on the brillian of a refined and elevating character, to "our bes

THE FOG -All day yesterday the city was under a log, and communication with Long Island, New Jersey, and more distant points, by water, was seriously impeded, if not entirely suspended. Steamers bound to sea, and ships and steamships homeward bound, had to anchor at Quarantine or come to inside the Hook, the weather being too thick for them to venture from their moorings. Last night the fog became much denser, and it was with the utmost difficulty that tho-ferry-boats on the shorter routes could feel their way

ferry boats on the shorter routes could feel their way from slip to slip. The boats of the Peck Slip and Roosevelt street Ferries to Williamsburgh were obliged to suspend their trips altogether. At noon yester any our marine reporter made the following report:

"The wind this morning was from south couth-east, light, with a dense fog. The various ferries from the city are much interrupted, and one of the Williamsburgh lines has stopped running. There are a number of inward-bound vessels at anchor near the Hook. None of the sea-going steamers that left the day yesterday (Wednesday) have gone to sea yet. The Arabia and United Kingdom are at anchor this side of Quarantine, and the James Adger, for Charleston, is mear the Narrows. The steamer Josephine, of the Easten Island ferry, on her 11 o'clock trip from Charantine, when off the Battery, ran into the scheoger A. J. Dyer, coal loaded, badly staving her port ide, causing her to leak badly."

Lass evening, he continued his report as follows:

"The fog which has prevailed for the past two laysstill continues, and is very dense. The Lastern chamers, via Long Island Sound, due this morning, writed at 1 p. m., but will not leave until the fog clear-away. The Hamburg steamship Prince Albert, for Galway, and the steamship Huntaville, for Savannah, that ware to sail to-day, will not leave their respective wharves antil the weather permits. The steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool, passed Sandy Hook at 12:30 p. m., and anchored at the South-west Spit. She left the Spit at 4 p. m., but the fog becoming are redense, she anchored again near the Narrowa. The ferries on both rivers continue to van, but at very long intervals. The Staten Island ferry-boats made but two trips after 12 m. No collisions or accidents at a seri an nature have occurred, except the cata of the stamer Josephine, as above."

At about 11 o'clock p. m. the fog dispersed, and the

At about 11 o'cleck p. m. the fog dispersed, and the atmosphere was bensparent again.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-MARCH L

Notes of izens for the March Term must be filed on or before Friday, March 2, in order that isny may take the proper places on the calculate.

lick premuted his open the end. But it was owing

From Venezuela. THOM VERICALE IN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

The bark White Wing, from Puerto Cabello January 15, has arrived here. She sailed in company with the brig Elmer for New-York.

The country continues in a distracted condition, and the civil war prevailed without abatement or decisive result. Gen. Zamora was killed in a recent action at Valencies.

Halifax, Wednesday, Feb. 23-7 p. m. We have nothing whatever from the wreck of the

THE SEASON.

kind.

In fact, we have never seen a finer show of paintings from our younger artists than were exhibited at the Reception last night. In two styles of painting in which we have, hitherto, been lamentably deficient, there were examples of the highest order—marine views and genre subjects. In the former there were five or six small paintings full of genuine feeling and manifesting earnest study, by Mr. A. W. Warren, a young artist of whom we have before made mention. It is very evident that he paints from his study of nature and not from other men's studies, and we were not surprised to hear that he put himself to school by going a voyage to sea round Cape Horn before the nast for the sole purpose of making sea sketches. En-

There were two or three coast-scenes of great merit, by Mr. C. T. Dix, and some charming little sea-side views, by William Hart and R. M. Staigg. Maurice Hart had some very admirable landscapes, as had Shattuck, Boughton, Nichols, and Gifford. Mr. Gignoux had a very remarkable sea-piece, representing some huge icebergs on the Banks of Newfoundland. Among the landscapes, too, were some striking pictures by Sontag, and a very charming sun-set by Kensett Baker, Hall, and Carpenter, contributed some fine portraits, and Stone, Bellows, and Loop, some admirable figure pieces. Huntington had a highly interest ing Crayon sketch, containing portraits of Irving, Webster, and Bryant, as they appeared sitting side by side at the Cooper Memorial meeting, held at the old Metropolitan Hall, in this city, a few years ago. The sketch was made at the time, and the portrait of Irving is one

of the best we have seen of him.

There were exquisite little fruit pieces by George H. Hall, from the auction sale of Wednesday night, and two or three capital pomological studies by Mr. Caffer-ty. But the great attractions of the exhibition were two small pictures by Mr. Eastman Johnson, which would place him in the front rants of living genre painters, even though he had never exhibited his "Old Kentucky Home." One of these is called "Washing-ton's Kitchen at Mount Vernon." It gives an exact representation of that sanctified spot; but the artist has introduced a group of figures consisting of a negro woman and two or three black children, so feel of life that they monopolize the sympathies of the spectator and make him forget that these divinities in ebony are sitting in the very spot where the dinners of the Father two young lovers in a dove-cote, and the subject is

There was also a newly-arrived work exhibited. which is entitled to a more extended notice than we can now bestow upon it, by Merle of Paris, called "The Story Teller." It represents a white-haired old man entertaining a group of children, who are listening to his parrative with wrapt attention. It is one of the finest works we have had from the modern French school. Mr. Belmont's picture of the "Good Sister." by the same artist, has already made him favorably known on this side of the Atlantic.

night, and the brilliant throng of spectators, there was a capital band of music to give liveliness to the scene. The members of this most excellent association have ermination of their season. They have done infinite good to the cause of art, and afforded a new pleasure, society," for which they should be properly reco-

from slip to slip. The boats of the Peck Slip and